

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

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THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1901. No. 271

FEBRUARY CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of February, 1901, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1.....	74,380	15.....	74,170
2.....	77,960	16.....	78,530
3.....	95,120	17 Sunday.....	94,720
4.....	74,360	18.....	74,200
5.....	74,200	19.....	74,280
6.....	74,200	20.....	75,230
7.....	74,820	21.....	75,180
8.....	73,990	22.....	74,390
9.....	76,180	23.....	80,680
10 Sunday.....	95,260	24 Sunday.....	98,675
11.....	74,710	25.....	75,160
12.....	76,470	26.....	75,680
13.....	77,400	27.....	74,970
14.....	74,600	28.....	75,430

Total for the month..... 2,196,675

Less all copies spotted in print-
ing, left over or filed..... 6,947

Net number distributed..... 2,132,728

Average daily distribution..... 76,169

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported
lost during the month of February was
8.15 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this
28th day of February, 1901.

J. F. FARISH.

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My
term expires April 8, 1901.

SAMPLE DEFENSE.

In defending Ziegenhein the Globe-Democrat dwells on the claim that streets paved under the present administration cost less per mile than streets paved years ago.

Naturally telford costs less than granite blocks. How many miles of granite or asphalt have been laid in the past four years?

Ziegenhein must be defended by his organ and the only defense is a resort to the Ananias tactics which have so often served the Globe-Democrat. The inspectors who never inspect, the street cleaners who never appear except just before primaries and elections, the false vouchers and queer contracts are not taken into account.

Between property owners and the Board of Public Improvements, and in spite of Ziegenhein and the pay-roll loafers, some streets have been paved. Ziegenhein tries to claim credit for the difference in cost between telford and granite blocks. His Parkierite organ upholds him. And the gang is looking for nuts as a result of these masterly campaign arguments.

CALL THE WITNESSES.

Congressman Bartholdt says that Ziegenhein, having been a good Mayor, is not a proper municipal issue.

It is a little late in the campaign, but ex-Governor Stanard and the real estate men who went with him on a certain occasion to the City Hall might be called upon to answer Mr. Bartholdt.

Another delegation, composed chiefly of physicians, made a visit to the City Hall for the purpose of laying down a few thoughts on the hospital subject.

Captain Hodges, a strong Republican, explained to the City Council the workings of the Wittenberg ordinance which enabled the Mayor to give nuts to the boys.

A Grand Jury felt constrained to urge upon the Mayor the removal of the Supply Commissioner, the city's purchasing agent.

Many instances of payment out of public funds for work never done have been dragged to light.

Streets are dirty and in bad condition. A year ago they were unlighted for a long period. The parks are stunted. There is not enough money for sewer repairs. But the stuffed pay rolls remain stuffed. When there is no money for material or for laboring men, the stuffed pay roll still pampers the loafers who surround Ziegenhein.

There seem to be plenty of witnesses and evidence against Mr. Bartholdt's estimate of Ziegenhein. The present administration is an issue. Parker has got the gang with him by promises and he stands for Ziegenhein. It is an issue and the issue. Call the witnesses.

PARKER THE KNOCKER.

Mr. Parker has quit posing as a friend of the World's Fair. He is silent about his contribution. Everybody now understands that he has not given a cent to the fund.

His only manifestation of interest in the Fair is his signature to a guarantee fund which involves slight risk of costing him a dollar. And that manifestation did not appear until he became a candidate for public office. Being addicted to sure things, he probably did not sign—all the testimony seems to show it—until he had been duly nominated by the machine primaries.

We are about to elect a World's Fair Mayor. If Parker is elected we rebuke and ridicule the whole World's Fair movement. We put the World's Fair City, for the World's Fair period, into the hands of a "knocker" of the World's Fair.

St. Louis may be tempted to spare itself that astonishing attitude before the States and nations which are being

invited to participate. What reasons can St. Louis give for appropriations in New England and Old England, in Germany and France, if the people here elect a "knocker" World's Fair Mayor?

Could there be a colder wet blanket on the enthusiasm of our well-wishers in America and Europe? Would it not seem as if St. Louis had no faith, no ambition and no energy?

George W. Parker, the "knocker," for World's Fair Mayor—it is absurd. His organ says that he did not subscribe because, like many others, he was afraid a World's Fair might be a curse.

This organ calls his course "healthy conservatism." It is the kind of conservatism which is healthy for Parker but lets go nothing that helps the community.

RIGHT TO THE POINT.

"What the State Democracy is hoping for," writes Secretary of State Sam B. Cook in declining an invitation to attend the Meriwether mass meeting.

"Is the defeat of the Ziegenhein ticket," headed by Mr. Parker. A divided Democracy gave St. Louis four years of municipal misrule. The State Democracy will sorely regret a repetition of this disaster."

The correct and commendable position thus undeniably held by Democrats throughout the State is born of a spirit which should be the animating spirit of St. Louis Democrats in the campaign now under way, and which should determine the result of next Tuesday's election. No factional division in Democratic ranks should prevail this year to cause a repetition of the calamity of four years ago, which imposed upon St. Louis four years of the most disastrous misrule known in the history of American cities. It is the duty of every voter of Democratic leanings, and of every independent voter, to do everything possible to prevent so great a municipal misfortune.

Secretary of State Cook has characterized in the most graphic phrase the issue of good government upon which the present campaign is necessarily based. The issue of good government in St. Louis, named in its plainest terms, "is the defeat of the Ziegenhein ticket," headed by Mr. Parker. The State Democracy is united in recognition of this necessity and this duty as a necessity caused by Republican misrule and a duty that must be faced and discharged by Democrats. The St. Louis Democracy must also stand firmly and compactly in the same alignment.

"What the State Democracy is hoping for" is what all good citizens in St. Louis are hoping for—the defeat of the Ziegenhein ticket, headed by Mr. Parker. This alone will bring good government for St. Louis.

WORLD'S FAIR AND POLITICS.

The persistent effort to drag politics into the World's Fair compels serious protest. It has passed the point of tolerance and the time has come to call a halt.

The good people of St. Louis who propose to give their time, money and brains to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition indignantly protest against the efforts that are making to use that great project as a political machine.

The World's Fair will be in politics from this day until the last day of the Exposition, but politics must not be in the World's Fair for a single moment. There is a distinction between the two things which involves a very great difference of fact, and the distinction must be preserved. The World's Fair is in politics and will stay in politics in order to make sure that the municipal government of St. Louis is put and kept in the hands of those who are sincerely, earnestly and zealously devoted to the Exposition work and committed to the reform so necessary to put St. Louis in shape to greet the people of the world when they come here in 1903.

The World's Fair will not be dragged into politics, but it will be in politics from the very necessities of the situation. The World's Fair means a new St. Louis, which can never be realized unless those citizens who mean to bring it about have a great deal to do with politics.

The same considerations make it imperative that politics be kept out of the World's Fair. The stockholders of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company cannot afford to have its organization determined or shaped by consideration of the politics or the political services of those who are applicants for position. They cannot afford and they will not permit the methods or the policy of the Exposition Company to be influenced to meet the requirements of to serve the interests of any political party. They will not consent that those who are selected for posts of responsibility in the World's Fair organization be chosen because they are Democrats or Republicans. They will demand that the politics of the applicants for position shall be ignored, if not unknown.

There is serious occasion for these words of protest. The observant readers of the public press will not have overlooked the evidences that some people are resolved to use the World's Fair project as a political machine. Politicians have been urged for appointment to World's Fair positions because of their Republicanism and of their party service. The legislation that may possibly be necessary in the future has been publicly announced as dependent on the result of the St. Louis election next Tuesday. It is quite unnecessary to say that these threats are futile. They will not influence the voters of St. Louis or control the management of the World's Fair.

MR. BAILEY'S TRUTHS.

Senator Bailey of Texas, in his thoughtful interview treating of present party conditions and the outlook for the future, voices the spirit of confidence which now animates all faithful members of the most truly representative American party.

The Texas Senator faces with a full realization of its significance the truth that the national Democracy has encountered defeat in the two Presidential elections most recent in American political history. But he sees in that fact a guarantee of sounder Democratic or as to the minds of all true Democrats, victory in 1904, not a menace to the genuine Democracy. It is, to his mind, as to the minds of all true Democrats, a compelling influence for unity, for the presentment in the next campaign of an array that shall be unwaveringly

Democratic and compact with loyalty to Democratic principles.

Mr. Bailey is correct in his statement that the Democratic party, following the reverses of 1900 and 1900, is now in splendid shape for its next national battle, that the party is being gradually cemented, that its wounds are healing and that its standard bearer in 1904 will have a united organization behind him. This will be the logical and inevitable result of the party's failure to win the successful support of the American people in the two latest national elections.

Every Democrat of that "old-fashioned" school to which Senator Bailey now pledges his allegiance anew will join with this faithful Texas Democrat in the hope that the next national ticket will poll every Democratic vote in the Union. They will join with him in condemning a policy of party excommunication to party membership, such excommunication being based on an assumption of autocratic power. It is the "old-fashioned" Democracy which must prevail in Democratic councils and in Democratic organization.

BAD MEDICINE.

Nebraska is much excited over the election of a World's Fair Mayor in St. Louis. The World-Herald does not agree with The Republic's judgment on our local election.

If The Republic were to pronounce an opinion on elections in the World-Herald's halliwick it would be that local conditions there seem to deserve all the editor's attention.

On Ziegenheimism as an issue the Democrats of St. Louis elected their ticket last fall with precisely the plan of campaign adopted this spring. The disastrous management of municipal affairs has disgusted good citizens. The Democratic party has undertaken to conduct the work of reform. The plan of this spring is a continuance of the successful plan last fall.

If Nebraska was inexorably bent upon meddling with local tickets in St. Louis, it should have served notice in the fall campaign when a Democratic city convention ratified a ticket agreed upon by Democrats and Independents. The superb victory which followed enabled the Democratic party of St. Louis to show Mr. Bryan and the present Governor of Missouri a gain which wiped out the Republican majority of 1896 and saved Messrs. Bryan and Dockery the mortification of a reduced Democratic majority in Missouri. If Nebraska was opposed to the course of St. Louis Democracy, then was the time to yell.

What did Nebraska do last year? Well, to put it gently, Nebraska is not electing any Democratic or Populist United States Senators this year.

Omaha exhibited heavy Republican gains in November. From all accounts the World-Herald's country is to be in the hands of the foe for several campaigns to come.

When we in St. Louis are needing political doctors for local troubles we shall not go to Nebraska. The medicine out there doesn't seem to work.

Perhaps some of the applicants for State World's Fair commissionships do not understand that by the terms of the law these officials will be paid only for time actually employed in the State's business with the Fair. The board is like any other supervisory State board in this respect. Governor Dockery is not the man to permit loose construction of expense accounts. The position will be one of dignity but hardly of large financial receipts. Members of the Legislature should be satisfied with the dignity they already possess, and other persons should realize that, though the law is slipshod, there is not much money in the job.

HARPER FEARED INSANITY.

Speaking of the devotion of Ziegenhein to street construction, how does it happen that a citizen of the South Side who owns all the abutting property cannot get the city's permission to build a street at his own expense?

Is Congressman Joy speaking with authority when he virtually declares that if Rolla Wells is elected Mayor of St. Louis the Republican administration at Washington will throw obstacles in the path of the Fair?

It's up to the city, Uncle Henry is for Mr. Parker. The Globe-Democrat is for Uncle Henry and Mr. Parker is for both. The mutual admiration society will last until next Tuesday.

Owing to the frosty temperature in Ziegenheim's main tent the gang now invites you into the Meriwether-Ziegenhein side-show.

In the last ditch the Globe-Democrat raises the black flag of Ziegenheimism and shouts defiance to all who fight for good government.

That malodorous taint attaching to the Globe-Democrat these days is due to the dead election law issue concealed about its person.

Mr. Parker raised the wages of his street car employees after he became a candidate for Mayor. Did he join the World's Fair guarantee fund at the same time?

Every time old Ananias smokes up, visions of miles and miles of broad boulevards constructed by Uncle Henry float before his sight.

Sam Cook says it's a St. Louis Democrat's first duty to defeat Ziegenheimism—and that's straight Democratic doctrine.

Your vote for the library proposition means a \$1,000,000 Public Library for St. Louis at no additional cost to taxpayers.

Mr. Parker is dumb concerning his World's Fair subscription, but he shouts "Nuts for the boys!" like a megaphone.

If there is no reason for Mr. Parker to be ashamed of his World's Fair subscription, why is he so ashamed of it?

"Tub" Becker is doubtless willing to pay Altgeld and Dave Ball's expenses out of Parker's campaign slush fund.

Chicago Democrats repudiated Altgeld, and he is in no better standing with St. Louis Democrats.

SHARP CRITICISM OF WORLD'S FAIR BOARD.

William E. Curtis, wiring from Washington to the Chicago Record, says:

"It was the intention of Congress that the National Commission at the St. Louis Exposition should properly represent the great industries of the country, but there is nothing to prevent the President from turning it into an old man's home. Nine Commissioners are to be appointed, and if the list agreed upon at present is correct, only two can be considered representative men, and only three are qualified for the duties they are to perform. A member of the Cabinet, in deference to the President's selections, explains that he is studying accepting the recommendations of the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, who created the commission, and, according to the President's theory, have the right to select the men who are to compose it."

"It is no doubt true that the political dead ducks who are to be appointed are generally recommended by their late colleagues in Congress, but the President ought to exercise his authority and protect the Exposition against office-seeking politicians and prevent the expenditure of the appropriation for the support of men who are not competent. If the President would take the trouble he could find plenty of men representing agriculture, manufactures, mining, electricity, forestry, the fisheries, the arts and sciences, education, transportation, literature, ethnology, history and the other fields of activity which are to be illustrated at the Exposition, and make an ideal organization, but he is yielding to the importunities of his political supporters and is exercising his authority to provide for the support of certain persons who are out of employment, instead of promoting the success of the Exposition and the welfare of the country."

"It is understood that Mr. Flory, the Republican candidate for Governor of Missouri at the last election, who was hotly pressed by the Missouri delegation in Congress for a place on the commission, has withdrawn from the contest, with an assurance that he will be appointed secretary, and Mr. Rodenberg, whose appointment was urged by the Illinois delegation, has been taken care of at the expense of the Civil Service Commission."

"It is difficult to speak with patience concerning this appointment. Mr. Rodenberg's qualifications for the place were not taken into account. The interests of the public service were not considered. The only link was to find a job for a member of the House of Representatives who was defeated for re-election, and to relieve the President from embarrassment by reducing the number of candidates for the St. Louis Exposition. Mr. Rodenberg may turn out to be an ideal Commissioner, but the President has taken a good many chances in appointing a man to enforce a law that he does not believe in."

"As stated in the Record yesterday, Mr. Rodenberg was one of the seventy-seven members of the House of Representatives who voted to deprive the Civil Service Commission of the means for its support when the annual appropriation bill was pending in the House of Representatives. The President can find his action set down in the Congressional Record of February 17, 1901, page 1965. This was equivalent to a vote to abolish the commission, and the merit system of appointment in the civil service, and we must assume that Mr. Rodenberg was sincere. His character and disposition, therefore, may be judged by his acceptance of a responsibility in which he has no interest, to enforce a law he does not believe in, and to promote a system to which he is opposed."

"Mr. Rodenberg's character may also be judged by the fact that he was a follower of John R. Tanner when he went to Cuba, and the following of Shelby M. Cullom when he came out. The downfall of Tanner and the re-election of Cullom may not have had anything to do with his political change, but Cullom seems to have been his warmest supporter for the position to which he has been appointed. Mr. Rodenberg will now use his influence to promote the interests of the Cullom wing of the Republican party in Illinois, and the election of Comptroller Dawes to the United States Senate."

MANDE-DUCATS SUPPRESSED.

MacArthur Approves Sentence of the Ringleaders.

Manila, March 27.—General MacArthur has approved the sentence of the ringleaders of the Philippine secret society, known as the Katipunan, which was organized by a native President of the town of Calamba, on Bay Lake, and took his head to the gallows of the insurgent general of that district.

Captain August MacManus of the Thirtieth Infantry, who has been in the Philippines since the outbreak of the revolution, has been highly complimented for his work.

HARPER FEARED INSANITY.

Illinois Man Engaged to Be Married Kills Himself.

Decatur, Ill., March 27.—Fred Harper, 24, shot himself Tuesday night. He died instantly. He had been engaged to be married, but had no reason for the act. A note left said he was afraid that he would go insane. He was engaged to be married.

George Brown.

To the Editor of The Republic.

St. Louis, March 27.—I ask permission to say a few words, through the columns of the journal he so long and faithfully served, in remembrance of an old and valued friend—the late Mr. George Brown.

When I took charge of the City Department of the Missouri Republican, in March, 1889, Mr. Brown was one of the members of the editorial staff, and had been for some time. His acquaintance began then, and soon deepened into a friendship which continued to the end. He was my roommate in the old Lucas building, on the corner of Main and Chestnut, for some time, and though later our paths have diverged and we met but seldom, the friendship between us never ceased or chilled. I think I knew him as well as any one outside of his immediate family, and daily associated with him at all times and under all circumstances. I do not think he ever made a promise that he did not keep. If it were possible to do so, I am sure he never made a statement that was not true to the best of his knowledge and belief. He was a man of the highest character, and his opinion of human nature. He could be depended upon at all times and under all circumstances. 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